

Third of a Century's Experience enters into the Manufacture of MAYFIELD PANTS AND SUITS.

They are cut and made from pure, honest, all-wool and all-wool filling good, the product of our own looms, and are thoroughly scoured and shrunk, so that garments made from them can be washed without fading or shrinking, which makes them the BEST and CHEAPEST on the market for laboring men.

Their manufacture, from the wool fresh from the sheep's back to the garments ready to wear, is done in our own Mills and watched with strictest scrutiny known to manufacturers who know how to make honest goods. By manufacturing the product of our own looms we are able to give our customers 50 per cent GREATER VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

We guarantee every garment to be perfect in material and workmanship, and all dealers are authorized to make good this warranty at our expense. Our Clothing is made without piecing or patching, in the best of style and perfect in fit. Over 10,000 merchants who sold them in 1898, and over two million men now wearing them, testify to the high grade and superior merits of the Celebrated All-Wool and All-Wool Filling Mayfield Cassimere Pants and Suits.

Mayfield Woolen Mills, Mrs., Mayfield, Kentucky.

Sold by **COHN & CO.,** Tillamook, Oregon.

TO INVEST BACOLOR.

Country Around San Fernando Will Be Swept of Rebels.

MAMILA, May 7, 8:40 P. M.—To clear the Filipinos out of Bacolor, about five miles southwest of San Fernando, will be the next task of the Americans. The rebel general, Mascardo, has a force of 600 men there, well armed and possessed of plenty of ammunition. His troops have never met American soldiers, and they think, according to reports carried to San Fernando that they can "whip the whole lot."

Bacolor is well entrenched, and thousands of the natives are working like beavers digging trenches and carrying the dirt in baskets. The enemy uses his rifle for fighting only, but compels the bolo men and Chinese men, and even women, to labor incessantly. The rebel outpost is about a mile beyond San Fernando, with a trench that hold between 200 and 300 men. From that point several volleys were fired last night upon the camp of the Twentieth Kansas regiment.

Neither Major General MacArthur nor Major-General Lawton moved today, although each reconnoitered the country in his vicinity for some miles from headquarters, developing the presence of small forces of the enemy. In the vicinity of Laguna de Bay, the rebels are extremely active, but the lines of General Owenshine and Colonel Wholley, who is commanding General King's brigade during the latter's illness, have been materially strengthened, and there is no danger in that direction.

The armed steamers Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga, under Captain Grant, have gone to Guagua, about five miles southwest of Bacolor, presumably to establish a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern campaign.

It is rumored that Mabini, president of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs in the so-called Filipino government, who is a radical to be succeeded by Patreno, the framer of the Spanish treaty of 1896. This change is regarded as significant at the present juncture.

The entrance of the Americans into San Fernando was virtually unopposed. The Filipinos, who expected the invaders to approach from the sea, had that side of the town strongly guarded, but there was only one line of trenches beyond San Tomas. Two battalions of the Fifty-first Iowa regiment, which swam the river north of the city, was smartly peppered while in the water, but the rebels disappeared as soon as the Americans reached the shore. In the meantime the hospital squad had walked across the bridge into the city, supposing the Americans were there. They encountered no natives. The few Spaniards and Filipinos who were left there welcomed the Americans and opened their houses to them. General MacArthur accepted entertainment at the hands of Senator Hizon, a sugar magnate.

If the inhabitants of the San Fernando region are to be believed, there is little sympathy with the insurrection in that quarter. Before evacuating the city, the rebels burned the church and the public buildings, and looted the Chinese quarters. They drove many rich Filipinos, with their families, out of the city before them, as well as a hundred of Chinese, to prevent them helping the Americans. They cut the throats of many. Many Chinese hid on rooftops or in cellars, and some escaped by cutting off their queues. There are 50 fresh graves in the churchyard.

The country beyond Culampit is full of all sorts of ingenious trenches and pitfalls in the roads, with sharpened bamboos. Fortunately, the Americans have escaped the latter.

In the swamps near San Tomas, where General Wheaton's troops did their fighting—the men sinking to their waists in mud—are many bodies of Filipinos, smelling horrible.

The army is really enjoying life at San Fernando, which is the most picturesque and wealthiest town the Americans have entered since the occupation at Manila. It is mainly built of stone, the river is close at hand, and high hills almost surround it. Many sugar factories indicate a thriving industry in that respect, and there are numerous fine residences. General MacArthur's permanent headquarters is established in the best house in the town.

The troops are encamped around in the suburbs, and are beginning to think they may be quartered there during the wet season. After Bacolor has been cleared, water communication with Manila may be established. All along the roads to Calumpit the fuel wagons and bull teams carrying provisions have to be ferried, one by one, across two rivers but the Filipinos have several launches in the river Delta.

The American troops are much exhausted by the recent campaign, except the Iowa troops, which are comparatively fresh. The regiments of the division average less than 50 men to a company, and all have a weather-worn appearance.

War May End Soon.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—President McKinley believes the war in the Philippines will be at an end within 48 hours.

This conclusion is based upon highly gratifying cablegrams received from Mr. Schurman, president of the peace commission. The result of the next conference between the peace commission and Aguinaldo's representatives, the president believes, will be a decision by a Filipino to lay down their arms as a preliminary to the inauguration of the form of government which the peace commission recommended and which the president has approved.

A high official in the administration said to-night:

"Our information justifies the belief that there will be a cessation of hostilities within less than 48 hours. Meantime, it is absolutely necessary to keep up the fighting on the part of the Americans in order to make the rebels realize the utter uselessness of their resistance."

Admit They Are Whipped.

MANILA, May 6.—Colonel Arguelles and the other peace envoys of the rebels are here working and begging for peace. They admit they are whipped. The troops are not to be shaken in their resolve to surrender, and they will not fight. Arguelles says the rebel soldiers are throwing away their weapons, and have lost all heart in the fighting, since nothing seems to stand in the way of the American soldiers—rivers, intrenchments, jungle and rebel sharpshooters being all alike to them.

Arguelles has thrown aside all reserve, and declares with an injured air that there should be no suspicion of bad faith in the rebels' proposal for peace. He declares all are willing to surrender as soon as assurances are made that the Filipinos will have some representation in the local government that is to be substituted for the Spanish government in the archipelago.

While negotiation for peace continue, General Otis is rushing the campaign ahead, and will keep up the fighting until Aguinaldo and his men lay down their arms.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the County Superintendent thereof will hold a public examination at the Court House, in Tillamook City, commencing at One o'clock p.m., May 10th, 1899.

The following programme will be followed for state and county papers:

WEDNESDAY—Penmanship, history and spelling.

THURSDAY—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching and grammar.

FRIDAY—Geography, mental arithmetic, reading, physiology, composition, physical geography, book-keeping, Oregon school law, general history, English literature, algebra.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1899.

G. B. LAMB,
County School Superintendent.

Professor Cordley, entomologist of the state agricultural college, has this to say of the strange insect which has made its appearance in some Marion county orchards: "The little beetle that you sent me is the curculionid, known as the 'cousin' mite. It has rather a bad reputation, and is perfectly capable of doing the injury mentioned. The Paris green spruce will kill them, but it acts so slowly that if they are present in large numbers they would probably eat out the buds before succumbing to the poison. In case of valuable graft, some thin cloth tied over them would be the best protection."

CURRENT NEWS ITEMS.

By direction of the president, who approves the findings, Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn made public the report and findings of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Major-General Miles, commanding the army, that the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain was unfit for the use of the troops. The most important features of the report are: The finding that the general's findings that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals were not established; that his allegations concerning the canned fresh or canned roast beef were sustained as to its unsuitability for food as used on the transports, and as a long-continued field ration; censure of General Miles for "error" in failing to promptly notify the secretary of war when he first formed the opinion that the food was unfit; censure of the commissary-general (then General Eagan) for the too-extensive purchase of the canned beef as an untried ration; censure of Colonel Maus, of General Miles' staff; the finding that the packers were not at fault, and that the meats supplied to the army were of the same quality as those supplied to the trade generally, and the recommendation that no further proceedings will be taken in the premises.

German-Americans of Toledo, O., Held a Monster Meeting on Sunday to Protest Against the Proposed British-American Alliance.

Speeches were made by the leading Germans of the city, and strong resolutions were adopted, in which many of those present indulged, and the object of the meeting was lost sight of, many leaving the hall. When the vote came to sustain the United States government on the Samoan question, the vote was 393 to 7 against the government.

A Remarkable Surgical Operation, Said to be the First of its Kind, Has Been Performed on John Tokokka, a Finnish Fisherman, at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco.

He suffered from chronic indigestion, and his stomach was of abnormal size. In order to reduce its proportions the surgeons literally took a reef in it, by making a double fold which was sewed together. The opening necessarily made in the body was then closed, and the patient, whose stomach is now of usual size, is rapidly recovering, being able to digest substantial food.

A Newspaper Extremely Friendly to Alger Intimates that if Miles is Not Relieved upon the Publication of the Beef Report, Alger Will Retire.

This caused a great deal of comment in army circles, and the general verdict is that Miles will stay. Alger will claim a vindication by the court of inquiry, and claim offended dignity. Probably this way out would suit the administration, but as Alger has already stayed so long, it is feared he won't leave now unless driven out by force. To relieve Miles of the command of the army because of bad beef, charges which four-fifths of the people believe have been sustained, even if the board says otherwise, would be a piece of bad politics that McKinley would shun. Should Alger take offense and resign, it would be most satisfactory, and would not harm the administration in the least. The war department imbroglio is giving considerable concern to the president, but he hopes for a way out without having to take any decisive step himself. If Miles and Alger both remain, Miles will continue to be, as now, shorn of any authority whatever.

One Hundred Leaders of the New York Citizenship League, including John Jacob Astor, ex-Governor Flower, Morton, and others, plan to give Admiral Dewey, on his return to this country, a \$10,000 banquet.

Each of the hundred men is to give \$100, and the number of guests is to be not more than 125 or 150. The banquet will be at the Waldorf Astoria, and will be the greatest feast ever given there.

There is reason to believe that President McKinley has been advised that Admiral Dewey contemplates coming home with in a short time. His return will of course be dependent upon the success of the commission's present negotiations with the Filipinos.

As soon as they have laid down their arms it is expected that he will proceed with the protected cruiser Olympia to the United States, probably through the Suez canal to New York, and come immediately to Washington to consult with the president regarding the Philippines.

The Phoenix bridge works of Phoenixville, Pa., has just contracted with representatives of the Japanese government to build a large steel bridge for the imperial railroad of Japan.

The contract was secured after a sharp competition with a number of the leading bridge-building firms of Europe. The company has also contracted to build a number of steel bridges and viaducts for railroads in Brazil, Canada, Central America and Peru, besides building 12 steel railroad bridges for the Eastern Chinese railroad, the southeastern terminus of the great trans-Siberian railroad, now being built by the Russian government.

The superintendent of the mint at San Francisco in his official report places the total production of gold in California in 1898 at \$15,906,478, and the silver at \$14,055.

Alaska produced \$2,517,121 in gold and \$127,271 in silver, coining value. The gold production of the Klondike last year is placed at \$11,038,473, and the silver \$208,156, coining value, or \$80,488 commercial value.

James D. Young, sheriff of Shoshone county, Idaho, where the trouble with miners occurred, was arrested upon the order of State Auditor Sinclair, who is acting as the personal representative of Governor Steunenberg.

The arrest was made by United States troops, and the sheriff was confined in a barn with 300 other prisoners. The sheriff is charged with aiding and abetting a riot, and proceedings will be commenced immediately by Attorney-General Hays to remove him from office.

Official announcement is made by Vicar-General Blanchet, administrator of the archdiocese of Oregon since the death of Archbishop Gross in November, 1898, that a successor to the latter has been chosen by the holy see. The new archbishop is the Most Rev. Dr. Alexander Christie, bishop of Vancouver island, B. C. The installation will take place in Portland, probably in the middle of June. A delegation of the priests and laity of the city will meet the archbishop.

The German-Americans of Toledo, O., held a monster meeting on Sunday to protest against the proposed British-American alliance.

Speeches were made by the leading Germans of the city, and strong resolutions were adopted, in which many of those present indulged, and the object of the meeting was lost sight of, many leaving the hall. When the vote came to sustain the United States government on the Samoan question, the vote was 393 to 7 against the government.

A remarkable surgical operation, said to be the first of its kind, has been performed on John Tokokka, a Finnish fisherman, at St. Mary's hospital, San Francisco.

He suffered from chronic indigestion, and his stomach was of abnormal size. In order to reduce its proportions the surgeons literally took a reef in it, by making a double fold which was sewed together. The opening necessarily made in the body was then closed, and the patient, whose stomach is now of usual size, is rapidly recovering, being able to digest substantial food.

A newspaper extremely friendly to Alger intimates that if Miles is not relieved upon the publication of the beef report, Alger will retire.

This caused a great deal of comment in army circles, and the general verdict is that Miles will stay. Alger will claim a vindication by the court of inquiry, and claim offended dignity. Probably this way out would suit the administration, but as Alger has already stayed so long, it is feared he won't leave now unless driven out by force. To relieve Miles of the command of the army because of bad beef, charges which four-fifths of the people believe have been sustained, even if the board says otherwise, would be a piece of bad politics that McKinley would shun. Should Alger take offense and resign, it would be most satisfactory, and would not harm the administration in the least. The war department imbroglio is giving considerable concern to the president, but he hopes for a way out without having to take any decisive step himself. If Miles and Alger both remain, Miles will continue to be, as now, shorn of any authority whatever.

CONNUBIALITIES.

G. Standley Hall, president of Clark university, is to be married in July to Miss Florence E. Smith, once director of the Troebel Preparatory School of Boston.

Engagement rings among the Egyptians were always made of iron, symbolizing the mutual sacrifice of liberty. One of the earliest gems used in the engagement rings was a loadstone, which was supposed to indicated the force of attraction which drew the maiden from her own family into another.

Miss Delia H. Johnson and Charles A. Boyd were married at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 19, after the bride's daylight escape down a lightning rod from a female seminary at Sewanee, Tenn., and a sensational pursuit of the couple through the country by the bride's father and a big brother armed with shotguns and vowing vengeance on Boyd.

In Germany bridal wreaths are made of myrtle; in the Black Forest, of hawthorn; in Switzerland, of white roses; England, France and America are faithful to orange blossom. In Spain brides wear pink carnations and red roses; in the Ionian isles they sport vine leaves; in Bohemia, rosemary, and in Pesh artificial flowers are blended with ribbon. Very beautiful are the Norwegian, Swedish and Servian bridal crown of silver, and in Bavaria and Silesia these are made of fine wire gold, glass beads and tinsel, and in Athens filigree work is employed.

STATE PRESS.

Congressmen Tongue and Moody were both interviewed during the past week in regard to their choice of speaker of the house. Both voiced the sentiment that a man should be chosen who is in sympathy with the needs of the West. Under the iron rule of Czar Reed, the West's interests went begging, notwithstanding Reed was a resident of the West a number of years. Locality from which the speaker comes counts for naught. It is his views on our needs that should govern our congressmen's support.—In-terprise.

We Americans have a great deal to say about Spanish brutality in connection with their bull fights and other cruel sports, and we boast very loudly of our superior education and refinement. And yet a short time ago, while a dog show was being held in Seattle, Washington, a hundred rats were turned loose in an enclosed ring and the elite of that city spent a happy hour in watching dogs kill and mutilate the helpless rats. It simply proves that our vaunting is vain and our boasting a sham. What must Spaniards think of us?—The Eye.

What kind of 16-to-1 man is Secretary Alger, that he should find such favor in ex-Governor Pennoyer's eyes? Perhaps it is 16-to-1 beef—16 pounds of bad to 1 of good.—Telegram.

ONE Edward Atkinson of Boston, vice-president of what he and his associates are pleased to term an anti-imperialist league has prepared three pamphlets, seditious in matter which he is attempting to send to the army at Manila. These pamphlets advise the soldiers to demand their discharge to refuse longer to do military duty and above all not to re-enlist. The post office department has examined the seditious matter and direct that the pamphlet be excluded from the mails. Some have criticised the action of the post master general and say that the literature will be widely advertised and be much more generally read than if no attention had been paid to it. This is hardly true. Treason loves secrecy and seeks to hide in the shades of night. To oppose it the patriot needs only to bring it to the open. It is expedient to line up on this question, and all true Americans are anxious to do so. The department does well to prevent the circulation of Atkinson's treasonable literature. If it brings the matter to public attention, so much the better.—Hillsboro Independent.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

More than 3,000 women voted at the last municipal election in Kansas City, Kan. More than 4,800 were registered. One-third of the voters registered were women. This fact was directly due to the activity of the women's club of the town. The matter has attracted much attention, especially among politicians, says the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

It has been argued by the opponents of the suffrage movement in Kansas that the "lower class" of woman have been in the habit of visiting the polls on election days and voting, while the better class of women have remained at home, preferring to attend to their household duties than exercise the ballot franchise given them by the state.

Judge J. S. King of Kansas City, Kan., commissioner of elections, has given the suffrage question much thought. From the figures of the last election he has compiled some valuable statistics. In a letter to Mrs. W. H. Toothaker, president of the Current Events club, he says:

"So many and varied are the arguments for and against woman suffrage that I have undertaken to deduce some facts from our recent city election bearing on this question, and which cannot fail to be interesting in the future discussion thereof. The registration and vote of the women of this city, being so much larger than any ever before, a better occasion than usual is found for the study. I take great pleasure in sending you the result of my examination of these fact and figures.

"What class of women vote? The opponents of woman suffrage insist that the lower classes freely exercise the franchise, while the higher classes generally refrain from voting. I will not under-

take to designate which are the lower and which are higher classes, as that must be left for each individual judgment. As women in registering usually give their vocation as 'housekeeper,' it is impossible to learn from their record which particular ledge of the social strata they stand upon.

"Therefore, in order to locate the women as to trades, business, etc., I give them the positions occupied by their husbands and fathers. I take the Seventeenth voting precinct as a typical one. It is about an average in voting population, in the proportion of white and colored men and women, in the diversified industries. The 149 white women who registered in this precinct, as indicated by the vocations of their husbands, fathers, etc., would be classified thus:

"The trades (all classes of skilled labor), 32; the professions, 26; merchants (all manner of dealers), 16; laborers (unskilled), 15; clerks, 10; public officers, 8; bankers and brokers, 7; railroad employes, 7; salesmen, 5; contractors, 2; bookkeepers, 2; foremen, 2; paymaster, 1, leaving unclassified, 16. These sixteen are largely widows occupying their own homes, and by no rule could be designated as among the lower classes. Thus, if the opponents of woman suffrage by the term 'lower classes,' mean to classify according to some ill-defined rule of elite society, the example given above would be a complete refutation. If by 'lower classes' they mean the immoral and dissolute, the refutation appears to be still more complete, for the Seventeenth precinct is particularly free from those elements, and its female registration considerably above the average.

"The records show that 4,804 females were registered as voters. Of the white women registered 2,666 (about two-thirds) voted; of the colored women 397 (less than one-half) voted. A total of 3,063 women voted.

"By reference to the official canvass we find that 269 women refused to vote for either candidate for mayor; 292 women refused to vote for either candidate for city clerk; 844 women refused to vote for either candidate for city attorney; 776 women refused to vote for either candidate for city treasurer. What does this great exhibition of dissatisfaction with party candidates mean? Does it not mean that voters have become weary of partisan politics in municipal affairs? Europe has eliminated national politics from municipal affairs to a large extent, greatly to the benefit of city governments. The progress of European cities in the last two or three decades has been truly wonderful. Every ideal city government in founded on business principles, choosing its officers and agents with reference to fitness and with no consideration of partisan politics."

WHERE TO INSURE.
THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
AGENTS FOR TILLAMOOK,
J. S. STEPHENS.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
AGENTS FOR TILLAMOOK,
BIGGS & STEPHENS.

SCHOOL DESKS AND SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
J. S. STEPHENS is agent for the Northwest School Furniture Company for Tillamook co.

TWO LIVE PAPERS.

The regular subscription price of THE HEADLIGHT is \$1.50, and the regular subscription price of the Weekly Oregonian is \$1.50. Any one subscribing for THE HEADLIGHT and paying one year in advance can get both the

HEADLIGHT
and
WEEKLY OREGONIAN
One Year for \$2.25.

All old subscribers paying their subscriptions for one year in advance will be entitled to the same offer.